

the stern Marshal gave up his 'Ministry, and, doing the last fservice in his power to France, stopped all further useless bloodshed by withdrawing the army, no easy task in their then humor, behind the Loire, where he kept what the Eoyalists called the "Brigands of the Loire" in subjection till relieved by Macdonald. He was the only one of the younger Marshals who had not been tried in Spain, and so far he was fortunate; but, though he was not popular with the army, his character and services seem to point him out as the most fit of all the Marshals for an independent command. Had Napoleon been successful in 1812, Davoust was to have received the Vice-royalty of Poland; and he would probably have left a higher name in history than the other men placed by Napoleon to rule over his outlying kingdoms. In any case it was fortunate for France and for the Allies that a man of his character ruled the army after Napoleon abdicated; there would otherwise have been wild work round Paris, as it was only with the greatest difficulty aad by the force of his authority and example that Davoust succeeded in getting the army to withdraw from the capital, and to gradually adopt the white cockade. When superseded by Macdonald he had done a work no other man could have accomplished. He protested against the proscription, but it was too late ; his power had departed. In 1819 he was forgiven for his services to France, and was made a peer, but he died in 1823, only fifty-three years old.

Among the Marshals who gave an active support to Napoleon Ney takes the leading part in most eyes, if it were only for his fate, which is too well known for much to be said here concerning it. In 1815 Ney was commanding in Franehe-Comte, and was called up fco Paris and ordered to go to Besan-9011 to inarch so as to take Napoleon in flank. He started off, not improbably using the rough brags afterwards attributed to him as most grievous sins, — such as that "he would bring back Napoleon in an iron cage." It had been intended to have sent the Due de Berry, the second son of the Comte d'Artois, with Ney ; and it was most unfortunate for the Marshal that this was not done. There can be no possible doubt that Ney spoke and

acted in good faith when he left Paris.